NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1894.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

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MAYOR-ELECT STRONG MAKES SOME EX-CELLENT APPOINTMENTS.

COLONEL G. E. WARING TO BE STREET-CLEANING COMMISSIONER; J. E. HEDGES THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY; J. S. LEHMAIER AND S. S.

TERRY, COMMISSIONERS OF AC-COUNTS-THE OTHER MEN NAMED

Mayor-elect William L. Strong gave out a list of appointments yesterday at his office in the Central National Bank, and said that he would make no more appointments till a power of removal bill is passed. The following are the men

Job E. Hedges, Mayor's secretary and chief clerk; galary \$5,000.

Bion L. Burrows, confidential clerk; salary \$3,000.

Bion L. Burrows, confidential clerk; salary \$3,000.

George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleating; salary \$5,000.

James S. Lehmaier and Seth S. Terry, Commissioners of Accounts; salary \$5,000.

Edward H Healy, Mayor's marshal.

John P. Brennan, Mayor's second marshal.

Of these, Hedges, Burrows, Lehmaler and Healy are Republicans; Terry is a member of the



SETH SPRAGUE TERRY.

State Democracy and B.ennan is a member of the O'Brien Democracy. There seems to be some doubt as to the politics of Colonel Waring. When a Tribune reporter asked Colonel Strong what he knew on the subject the Mayor-elect said: "Really, I don't know. I never asked him to which party he belonged."

WHEN THE NEW MEN WILL TAKE CHARGE. The new appointees all assume charge of their offices on next Tuesday, except the Commissioner



BION L. BURROWS.

of Street Cleaning, whose term of service is to begin on January 15

The appointment of Mr. Hedges was announced some time ago, and The Tribune then published a sketch of his career. He is a successful lawyer, with offices at No. 111 Broadway.

Bion L. Burrows was born at Chatham, Columbia County. He completed the course at the Union Free School when he was sixteen years old, and entered Cornell University three years later, most of the intervening time having been spent at Oswego, N. Y., where, at Professor Chaffee's Phonographic Institute, he learned shorthand, and in the office of I. S. & H. D. Newton, a prominent law firm in Norwich, N. Y. He missed six months of his junior year in college, being at that time secretary to M. W. Maguire,



JAMES S. LEHMAIER.

then superintendent of the Susquehanna Division of the Eric Railroad. In his senior year he was private secretary to ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University. After graduation in 1892 he came to New-York and became a mem-ber of "The Press's" city staff, which post he has since occupied. During the last year and a half he has worked continuously upon local politics.

COLONEL WARING'S FINE RECORD. Colonel Waring, who will succeed Commissioner Andrews on January 15, was born in Poundridge, N. Y., July 4, 1833, and has been recognized for a number of years as an authority in sanitary engineering, and his works and his writings on the Subject have made his name familiar in sanitary engineering circles. He was educated in Pough-keepsie and studded agriculture in this city under James J. Mapes. After a lecture tour through Maine and Vermont, he became the manager of Horace Greeley's farm at Chappaqua, where he remained three years, and until he was appointed Drainage Engineer of Central Park, which place he held four years. He entered the Army as he held four years. He entered the Army as Major of the Garibaldi Guard, and later raised a

Major of the Garibaidi Guard, and later raised a cavairy squadron in this city, which was known as the Fremont Hussars. Before leaving the army he attained the rank of Colonel, his command being the 4th Missouri Cavairy.

From 1867 to 1877 Colonel Waring lived in Rhode Island He has been a member of the National Board of Health since 1882. He is a member of the civil engineering firm of Waring, Chapman & Farduhar, and is at present assistant engineer of the civy of New-Orleans.

James S. Lehmaler is a successful lawyer. He was born in this city thirty-five years ago, and attended school here till he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 78. Between that time and 1880, when he was graduated from the Columbia Law School, he was for a Mme a member of the city staff of The graduated from the Columbia Law School, he was for a Mme a member of the city staff of The Tribune. He was the first secretary of the New-York Republican State League and represented his district in many Republican conventions. He was a member of the Committee of Thirty, and is now the chairman of the Committee. Ar. Lehmaler is a member of the Republican Club, of which he has been a vice-president, and is now the chairman of its Executive Committee. He is also a member of the West Side Republican Club and of the St. Nicholas Republican Club.

GOOD MEN FOR CITY OFFICES

He is also a member of Good Government Club B and vice-president of the Political Science Club of New Jork. Mr. Lehmaier has always been active in politics, but never held office.

SOME OF S. S. TERRY'S GOOD POINTS.

Seth Sprague Terry is also a lawyer with offices at No. 10 Wall-st. He was born in Rochester, in 1862, and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1883, and then went to the Harvard Law School, where he took a two years' course. He came to New-York, and was admitted to the bar in 1886, and began practising his profession in the office of Everett P. Wheeler.

mitted to the bar in 1886, and began practising his profession in the office of Everett P. Wheeler. In 1889 he began to practise on his own account, and has been doing so since, with much success. He was one of the original members of the New-York State Democracy He did not seek the office to which Colonel Etrong appointed him, but the application was made by Charles S. Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler and William R. Grace. Mr. Terry is a member of the Bar Association, one of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, a trustee of the Reform Club, and chairman of the latter's House Committee. Mr. Terry was seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday. He said that the importance of the Commissioner of Accounts office is not fully realized by the citizens.

"We have powers a most equal to the Lexow Committee's," he said, and pointed to Section 110 of the Consolidation act, which provides that the Commissioners "shall also make such special examinations of the accounts and methods of the departments and offices of the city and county government as the Mayor may from time to time direct, and report to the Mayor the results thereof, and such other examinations as the said Commissioners may deem for the best interests of the city and county. For the purpose of ascertaining facts in connection with these examinations they shall have full power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, and to examine such persons as they may deem pecessary." ter oaths, and to examine such persons as they may deem necessary."

John P. Brennan, the representative of the

O'Brien Democrats, is a livery-stable keeper, and his associate, Edward H. Healy, is a XXIXth District Republican, who has been active in politics for some time.

FORTY-ONE PERSONS BURNED

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AT A CHRIST-MAS FESTIVAL.

THE OVERTURNING OF A LAMP IN SILVER LAKE ORE CAUSED THE FATAL FIRE.

Ashland, Ore., Dec. 29.-Advices were received here last evening from Klamath Falls, Ore., of a horrible and fatal accident at Silver Lake, Lake County, Oregon, caused by the overturning of a lamp at a gathering on Christmas Eve, in which forty-one lives were lost and sixteen persons bad ly injured, five of whom will probably die. The gathering had assembled at the hall above Christman Brothers' store, and consisted of children, who, with their parents and relatives, were en joying a Christmas festival. Some one attempted get where he could see and hear better by jumping upon a bench in the centre of the hall His head struck a lamp hanging from the ceiling. causing the oil to run out, which immediately caught fire. When an attempt was made to take the lamp down, it was tipped so that the oil ran out on the floor. From that time on the scene was terrible to behold. The lamp was finally taken down, but it fell to the floor and could not be touched on account of the intense heat. People were compelled to pass through the flames in order to reach the door, and frantically rushed to their doom. The killed are:

their doom. The killed are:

Mrs. John Buck, Freddie and baby; Mrs. Owsley, Lillie and Bruce; J. J. Buck and daughter, Mrs. Snelling, Mrs. Howard and two children, Wood Hearst and wife, Mrs. Goshow, Frank West, wife and two children; Edward Rowen, Miss McCaulley, T. J. Lambres and child, Mrs. Warder, Mrs. U. P. Abshes, Frankie Herning, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Nettle Williams and child, W. Clay Martin and wife, Robert Small, Mrs. Elia Ward and child, Frank Ross, mother and sister; Roy Ward's child, Ira Hamilton, and Mrs. Gus Schroeder and child.

The five injured likely to die are Mrs. T. J.

Schroeder and child.

The five injured likely to die are Mrs. T. J.
Labrie, Robert Snelling and sister, and Edward
Payne and son.

The building, a two-story structure, including

the postoffice and the entire stock of goods of Christman Brothers, was totally destroyed. Silver Lake is over 100 miles from Klamath Falls, and the stage, with Lake View papers, brought

DR. MGLYNN'S NEW PARISH.

IT IS REPORTED THAT HE WILL TAKE CHARGE OF ST. MARY'S, NEWBURG, TO-MORROW. Newburg N. Y., Dec. 29.-It is anounced by au thority here that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn will take charge of St. Mary's Church here next Monday.

WHY WARREN WAS REMOVED.

IT IS SAID THAT HE LOST HIS PLACE THROUGH THE MACHINATIONS OF GLOUCES-TER CAPTAINS.

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 29.-The suspension of In spector Warren, of the Boston Customs service, by the United States Treasury officials occasioned great surprise among interested persons here. James F. McGrath, member of the Legislature for Placentia, the seat of the herring fishery, and for some years Government Commissioner on the batt service, having command of the fleet engaged in preventing the sale of bait to French fishermen, clares this charge against Inspector Warren to be the outcome of a plot by the Gloucester fishing cap tains to avenge themselves for his report, which was extremely damaging to them, exposing their fraudulent entry of herring into American ports Of course, the people who caught and sold herring to American vessels are chagrined at the exposure to American vessels are chagrined at the exposure, as it will damage their trade, but they cannot gainsay Warren's statements. These people have for years been making large sums through assisting American vessels to deceive their own Government by giving their captains false certificates that the herring they carried were the product of American fisheries. There is a smaller American fleet in the hays this year, owing to the exposure. For now American vessels will have to pay the entry due on their herring, and therefore be on no better footing than Newfoundland or Canadian craft. Gloucester captains told Mr. McGrath that after Warren got home they put themselves out to injure him as much as possible. Mr. McGrath says the only piece of evidence Warren failed to get was that American captains were accustomed to give irresponsible persons \$10 each for bogus certificates that they had assisted the captains in the handling of the herring, as required by law. persons \$10 each for books assisted the captains in ring, as required by law.

A RAID AT "DRY DOLLARS" PLACE.

THIRTY-ONE CRAP PLAYERS OUT OF MORE THAN A HUNDRED CAUGHT AND LOCKED UP.

Acting Captain McAdam and the reserve of th Eldridge-st. station just before midnight last night made a raid on a floor full of crap players over "Dry Dollar" Sullivan's barroom, No. 200

Bowery. Thirty-one prisoners were arrested.

Acting Captain McAdam got information early last night that there was a number of crap players in that house and that they would indulge in the game during the night. He at once investigated the report with special officers Frank and Schulum He found enough evidence and on learning that there were over one hundred men playing the gam in the house he telephoned for the reserves. When they arrived they made their way up stairs to the third floor. Admittance was demanded, but the doors were locked and the Captain ordered them forced open. At the first sound of the alarm there was a great rush to escape. About seventy-five men succeeded in getting away by means of the windows in the rear and an exit to the roof.

As 8000 as the policemen got in, those of the players who had not succeeded in escaping grasped what money they could from the tables, of which there were five, and then overturned them. Thirtyone men were then marched to the station and locked up. About ten of them were bailed out later. The police seized two dollars and a quarter in money and a set of dice. they arrived they made their way up stairs to the

BOSTON MERCHANTS TO DISCUSS FINANCE, Boston, Dec. 29 (Special).—The annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association will be held o Thursday next at the Vendome. The subject for discussion will be "The Currency and Banking Systems of the United States." Addresses will be by A. B. Hepburn, president of the Third National Bank, New-York City; Congressman T. C. Catchings, of Mississippl; W. Dodsworth, of New-York, Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, and President G. B. Leighton, of the Commercial Club, of St. Louis. This is one of the most influential organizations in Massachusetts.

BYRNES SAYS THAT OF THE POLICE COM-MISSIONERS.

MARTIN GAVE ORDERS TO THE CAP-TAINS BEFORE THE ELECTIONS OF

1802, WHICH THE SUPERINTENDENT COULDN'T STOMACH.

Superintendent Byrnes said last night "I have been thirty-two years with my nose to the grindstone in the Police Department, and I don't know much of anything else. For twelve years I was in charge of the Detective Bureau, and then old Murray became paralyzed, and I was forced against my will into the position of Superintendent. Before that I was Chief Inspector, an office which was created for me and was abolished when I became SuperIntendent. During the time I was in charge of the Detective Bureau I was entirely outside the ordinary discipline of the department and was devoted wholly to the detection of crime, and when I be-

could. "Assuming that blackmail was being collected for protection, I made up my mind that those who did it could not afford to admit it, since it would ruin the business for which they paid protection. Just so long as they did so, it was certain no one would squeal. I knew the Commissioners would not believe their testimony uncorroborated, even if they could be persuaded to testify; neither would the District-Attorney or the Grand Jury. What was I to do?

came Superintendent I saw that certain abuses

existed. These I tried to remedy as best I

"In view of this I selected precincts-the Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-second and others-and I began to shift the captains about at short intervals. I knew this would break up the paying of protection sooner than anything else I could do. If the men who were blackmailed had a new captain to deal with every w weeks, they were bound to get discouraged I kept a captain in a precinct just so long as I believed his presence would best serve the ends of the department.

THE FIRST TROUBLE.

of resigning was before Election Day, 1892, when | ness to leave the department had been stated in Commissioner Martin cam. in and spoke to the a letter to Mayor-elect Strong on December 13, captains assembled in my room. I was 'hot' way through. His remarks were incendiary in character, and when he got through I jumped up and said I would cut the uniform off any man that | maining at its head. failed to obey my instructions. Then I proceeded to lay down the law as I understood it. Martin had spoken of the United States marshals as disreputable persons. I told the captains that the Federal Government was arent and grand enough pointed, and that the Police Department of New-York had nothing to do in the matter. It had some down to the question of whether a man should be protected in his right of suffrage or hindered by the New-York Police Department. When it was over Mr. Martin sneaked out the side door without saying a word.

"Several times after this I thought of resigning. I began to get tired of the whole matter. but I am an aggressive man, and I thought I wed a duty to the people of New-York, and I decided to fight back and continue in the office till such time as I could leave my position in the hands of some one calculated to fill it to good advantage.

"The whole truth was that I was a policeman and nothing else. The Commissioners They are men who by their training and instincts are unfit for the positions they have been trying to fill.

"Every new Commissioner has a hobby of his menting on it to the detriment of the discipline f the department."

"Is your resignation final?" was asked. Would you, under any circumstances, reconsider it?"

"I think it is final; anything I can do to further the ends of justice or to assist the incoming Mayor, or to assist in the reorganization of the department I am ready to do.

"I have read a lot of suggestions for reorganization, but they are for the most part impracticable. The department must be reconstructed so that these abuses can't creep in. It can be done. So far as Dr. Parkhurst is concerned, I don't believe it would have been possible to bring about the present condition affairs had it not been for the public sentiment he created. I say that in his favor. I think this agitation is certain to result in good, but there should be the greatest care to see that whatever scheme is adopted should be practical, for it will effect the force for twentyfive years to come.

"The Commissioners of Police alone can accept my resignation. Whether the Mayor-elect will give it to the present board or to a new board, I don't know. I don't want to put myself in a position to embarrass the new administration. I have got too much respect for the people of the

department to do that. "During the time that I have been Superintendent of Police, I have done three times more work than any man who has preceded me. The Lexow Committee has been reaping the fruit of the seed that I began sowing when I became Superintendent. I made it possible for the committee to get the information they have received.

"The detective force of New-York while I was in charge obtained over 10,000 years in convictions of the criminal class, which is more than has been accomplished by Scotland Yord, Paris and Chicago combined, not counting political arrests. I do not believe that in all the world there is a more faithful lot of men than the patrol force of this city, and all they need is

o be properly officered. "The hostility of the Commissioners to me dates from the time of the trouble with Martin over the United States Marshals. I was simply doing my duty as a police officer, and the Commissioners wanted to use the office for something else. I am independent of the department, and am not like a fellow trying to knock around and skin some one out of a few dollars. As to the acceptance of my resignation, all I can say is I will await the pleasure of the Mayor-elect."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ARMY OFFICER.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN B. PARKE DIES IN OMAHA OF INJURIES RECEIVED IN

A RUNAWAY. Omaha, Dec. 29.-Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Parke, U. S. A., died this afternoon at Fort Omaha from injuries received in a runaway accident last Wednesday in this city. His home was in Parkersburg, Penn. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Colonel Parke was born in Pennsylvania in 1829 and entered the Army as a private in the 25th Pennsylvania Infantry, May 2, 1861. He served with gallantry throughout the Civil War, participating in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia. He was made Brevet Lleu-tenant-Colonel on April 2, 1865, for gallant and neritorious services at Fort Steadman and in the assault on Fort Sedgwick, Va. He was in the hattle at Fredericksburg and took part in the fighting in the Wilderness. He served at numerous posts since the war, one of his last stations being at Fort Douglas, Utah.

UNFIT FOR THEIR PLACES. BYRNES'S LARGE FORTUNE.

TELLS HOW HE PILED IT UP.

HIS TROUBLE WITH THEM BEGAN WHEN THE SUPERINTENDENT SAYS HE IS

WORTH ABOUT \$300,000. JAY GOULD HELPED HIM IN WALL STREET

BIG SUMS INVESTED IN REAL ESTATE IN HIS WIFE'S NAME.

HE IS WILLING TO RETIRE AFTER JANUARY 1.

A LETTER SENT TO MAYOR-ELECT STRONG OFFER ING HIS RESIGNATION-READY TO GIVE HIS SERVICES OR ADVICE IN THE REORGANIZA-TION OF THE FORCE-THE SUPERINTENDENT ADMITS THAT THE DEPARTMENT IS IN A DEPLORABLE STATE AND CHANGES MUST BE RADICAL-ALWAYS AT WAR WITH THE COMMISSIONERS-CREDIT TO DR. PARKHURST-INSPECTOR M'LAUGH-LIN TELLS OF HIS HANDSOME \$6,000 TO OVER \$100,000-AD-

JOURNMENT OF THE LEX-

OW COMMITTEE-THANKS

to accept all responsibility for the men it ap- public acknowledgment of the unswerving sup-

In the long investigation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S FORTUNE.
The examination of Superintendent Byrnes was begun late yesterday afternoon, at a time when it had been customary to close a day's session, and it was continued for nearly four hours. In the beginning of his testimony the Superintendent admitted that he had acquired a fortune of nearly \$300,000, largely by the aid of the late Jay Gould in stock speculations, and that the Jay Gould in stock speculations, and that the money had been chiefly invested in real estate in this city in the name of his wife. He explained that his acquaintance with the Goulds. COMMISSIONERS UNFIT FOR THEIR PLACES and with other wealthy and influential men who had aided him in ventures in Wall Street, had been formed on account of some extraordiwanted to use the department to further their | nary services which he had rendered to them, own political interests and that of their party, and he had not hesitated to avail himself of

their friendship He insisted that he had not been a dishonest police official, and that he had worked hard as an official to maintain the discipline of the police s three or four months experi- and to enforce the laws and protect life and in the department, and when he became Superintendent of the force he had given positive orders to the inspectors and captains to close to make specific reports about such places in writing every week. When he had reason to be lieve that false reports had been made to him he had made complaints against Inspectors Williams and McAvoy and several captains, who were tried by the Commissioners, and let off and then the doorkeepers refused to admit persons with reprimands. Later he had placed other who had no business in the room. With all the captains on trial, but the captains had escaped punishment by the Commissioners before the investigation had disclosed the extent of corruption in the department.

CREDIT TO DR. PARKHURST

Superintendent Byrnes said he wanted to give all possible credit to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst for his work, and he denied that he had said some harsh things about Dr. Parkhurst that had been imputed to him. He also declared that he had been a factor in preparing the way for the investigation by making it possible for the committee to get the testimony of a number of im-

There was much interesting testimony by Superintendent regarding the difficulties in the way of enforcing the Excise law and suppressing policy-shops and poolrooms in the city. how he had secured the aid of Richard Croker in closing the poolrooms in the city in 1893. Mr. Croker saw the Mayor, and the Mayor laid down the law to the police fustices, who had been refusing to hold the proprietors of the pool

rooms who were arrested. MARTIN'S ELECTION INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Byrnes told how he had called down President Martin of the Police Board when Mr. Martin had undertaken to give orders to police captains about the conduct of the police in the election of 1892, and he declared that he had not invited Mr. Martin to the meeting with the captains on that

Superintendent Byrnes has been a member of the department for nearly thirty-three years, and he declared last evening that he had performed more hard work as an officer of the force than had been performed by any police official of his rank in the world. In announcing his offer to retire from the department he said he was chiefly concerned for the welfare of the force M'LAUGHLIN'S BIG PILE.

Police Inspector William McLaughlin was on the witness-stand during a great part of the session, and was dragged through a severe examination by Mr. Goff. Much of the inquiry was devoted to ascegtaining how much property the Inspector had acquired, and he was forced to admit at length that he had accumulated property worth over \$100,000. His explanations as to the manner in which such a fortune had been made while he was receiving a salary not greatly in excess of his living expenses also took much time. He declared that he had earned and saved \$6,000 before he became a policeman, and that he had allowed the money to be cared for by the woman who later became his wife. Then he had invested less than \$2,000 in a patent switch, and had got about \$40,000 out of the investment. He contended that most of his fortune had been gained by business conducted by his wife, but he refused to tell the nature of her business, although declaring that it was respectable. He mentioned a number of real estate transactions by which he claimed he had made about \$37,000.

Then began a long series of denials. As a captain of police in the First Precinct, the witness declared, he had not known of the al-

leged blackmailing operations of his ordinance man, Burns, which had been described by witnesses before the committee. He denied that he had received any blackmail when he was in that precinct, and he denied that he had assaulted Augustine Costello in the Old Slip station with brass knuckles. He had taken Burns with him to the Eleventh Precinct, where Burns had been a ward man, he said, but he denied all knowledge of the tribute which keepers of disorderly houses in that precince swore they paid to Burns. He made an explicit denial of the charge that he had received \$500 from Katie Schubert, who kept one of the disorderly houses east of the Bowery. Mr. Goff charged him with receiving \$500 "initia



tion fee" and \$50 a month from the disorderly houses, but McLaughlin insisted that his great The investigation of the Police Department by wealth had not been acquired in that manner.

SWEEPING DENIALS. McLaughlin was captain of the Tenderloin for, Superintendent Thomas Byrnes, who declared five months before he was made Inspector, in of the Detective Bureau, but he denied that he had received large sums of tribute from the disorderly houses and gambling houses in em, and announced that he had offered to re- that part of the city. He declared that he had attempts to close such places and to com-"The first trouble I had which made me think aid in the work of reorganization. His readi. Pel the enforcement of law, and then he declared disorderly houses closed permanently. He was compelled to answer many disagreeable questions about his management of the Detective Bureau, and he continued to defend himself until Mr. Goff was obliged to close the examination for want of more time.

Early in the day Assistant United States Disducted the examination of the Superintendent, | trict-Attorney Mott got an opportunity to make was thanked publicly by the committee for his a denial of testimony which had been stricken from the record, but he declined to testify after he was forbidden to continue in an argu-

ment with the committee.

After several attempts to get before the

gating work during the year 1895.

BYRNES THE LAST WITNESS.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S EXAMINATION.

DETAILS OF THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT TELLS HOW HE HAS AMASSED A BIG FORTUNE AND SAYS

THAT THE PORCE IS IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION AND NEEDS RADICAL

The expectation that the Lexow Committee's investigation of the Police Department would end disorderly houses and other haunts of vice, and with an unusual display of fireworks yesterday caused so many New-Yorkers to make their way to Part I of the Superior Court at 19:30 a. m. that if the courtroom had been ten times its size it could not have accommodated the crowd. Hundreds of men were turned away before the doors were epened to admit those who had passes or subpoenas, precautions the room was filled to its capacity when the members of the committee arrived.

Police Superintendent Byrnes arrived early and waited for John W. Goff, who was late. There was an expression of cheerful resignation on the Super-intendent's face, which was interpreted by some observers to mean that he did not expect a severe examination. It was apparent presently Superintendent was not to be the first witness of the day, and he left the courtroom with the understanding that he would be within call when he was wanted. Senator Lexow said to reporters who made inquiries that Superintendent Byrnes would be called to the witness-stand later in the day, and that the investigation would be brought to a close with his examination.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Mott was present to ask for an opportunity to be heard in vindication, on account of the testimony which had been given by Louis S. Streep on Thursday. As soon as Senator Lexow rapped for order, Mr. Goff introduced Mr. Mott and made the statement that the testimony con erning him had already been stricken from the record. Senator Lexow said the committee had acted in a manner to express disbelief of the testimony touching Mr. Mott, and that an opportunity to be heard had been denied to Mr. Comstock, but Mr. Goff said that Mr. Mott was a man of well-known character and standing in the city, and had behaved in a courteous manner, and therefore should receive all possible courtesy. was some more discussion, and then Senator Lexow

"If Mr. Mott, in view of those circumstances, still wishes to say anything, I suppose the committee will hear him, although I do not think it would be quite fair to Mr. Comstock to do so."

Mott-Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of Committee: You say you have stricken from the record the testimony that was taken. What does that amount to? Your record is nothing now but a smirched record.

Senator Lexow-What was that?

MR. MOTT EXHIBITS SOME TEMPER. Mr. Mott-I say your record is nothing now but besmirched record. If you have wiped it out, ail well enough so far as the committee is concerned, if you have destroyed the paper upon which it was written. But before I knew, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock at night, that my name had been brought before this committee, the whole universe knew I was ignorant of it. The lightning flashed from north to south and from east to west, above the ground and beneath the earth, under the ocean even, that one of the officers of the Federal Government United States had committed a crime, for which he ought to be behind prison bars. Now, anybody know here what that man was going to testify to?

Senator O'Connor-Certainly no member of the Mr Mott-If they did not know, then they ought

to have inquired in regard to the truth or the falsity of that statement.

Senator Lexow-Mr. Mott, if you are going to conduct your remarks upon those lines you will have to be called to order. The counsel of this committee has stated that neither the committee nor bimself ad any knowledge of the testimony that bring your name out in the way that it did. That ought to be sufficient for you. Now, you must confine yourself to a denial of the charges. That is all.

Mr. Mott-Denial of the charges? Senator Lexow-Yes, sir. Mr. Mott-Deny a charge made here by a con-

Continue Con Fourth Page.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

DISQUIET AT THE CAPITALS

ALLY PREVALENT. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN ARMENIA AND CHINA-M. JAURES AND THE DREYFUS CASE-

CRISES OR RUMORS OF CRISES GENER

LABOR INTERESTS - FRANCIS "BOMBA-LINO"-"THE LONDON TIMES" ON LINCOLN-MR. BEERBOHM TREE - MR. GLADSTONE - LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Dec. 29 .- The year goes out dismally enough in Europe, if you look at the condition of political life in most European capitals. In almost every one there is either an acute political crisis or there are signs that one is near. St. Petersburg may seem an exception, because in St. Petersburg there are no politics except such as the Czar permits, or as the revolutionary party create by their too well-known methods In St. Petersburg there is, on the whole, probably a change for the better. It becomes gradually clearer that the tendencies of the Emperor's mind are to such liberalism as is possible in Russia, and to peace. Those are the two things most essential to the prosperity of the millions over whom the Czar rules. The new understanding with England grows firmer. The allenation from France grows more markedalienation, that is, from anything like that partnership in military aggression which is what the French have so long hoped for.

Russian relation: with Germany are what they were. The German Emperor has signified plainly enough his desire to be better friends with Russia; but he will not put himself frankly on the platform where Prince Bismarck stood. Friendship with Russia was to Prince Bismarck the first word of German foreign policy. He saw its necessity. The German Emperor can hardly understand that so long as Germany has him she can need anybody or anything else. So the game of cross purposes goes on. Prince Hohenlohe has convinced few at home or abroad that he is greatly superior to his immediate predecessor. He has provoked a needless conflict on a smail issue with the Reichstag, and has been beaten. He still hesitates to produce the bills on which his Administration must stand or fall. He shows little dexterity in managing the groups into which Parliament Is split, nor any capacity for leading a party of his own.

Hungary is in a ferment over the forced resignation of Dr. Wekerle. Nothing is really changed in the situation since the Emperor gave the Hungarian Prime Minister the means of carrying his bills through the Upper House. His majority in the popular Chamber remained intact. His popularity with the country was undiminished. The Clerical party. however, found means to bring unknown influences to bear on the Emperor, and so Dr. Wekerle goes. Who shall form a new Ministry is not known, nor how a majority for it is to be obtained. The Emperor's action may have serious consequences, for the Hungarians begin to suspect him of acting in Hungarian matters rather as Emperor of Austria than as King of Hungary. They will not stand being sacrificed, nor allow him to run the dual monarchy in the interest of what was once the predominant partner. Dr. Wekerle's speech announcing his retirement is so reserved as to suggest that he expects soon to be recalled.

The Bulgarian ferment is at an moment, with the return of M. Stoloff, but the moderate degree of confidence felt in Prince Ferdinand has been shaken by his summons to M. Radoslavof to form a Ministry. He failed, but his success would have left Bulgaria in the hands of the Zankoffists and Russophiles of the

most abject kind. The Italian crisis is what it was last week Signor Crispi ruling without a Parliament, and dissolution believed to be imminent, and a general election of which no man can foresee the

In France M. Dupuy has maintained himself in power by the help of some courage and much adroitness. The Socialists, nevertheless, gain ground. The Radical Republicans, of whom M. Brisson, the new President of the Chamber, is the best type, are bent on radicalizing both the party and the Republic, to the certain ruin of both if they succeed. The Chamber has more than once seemed likely to get out of hand When it does, as sooner or later it must, and M. Dupuy goes, then will be seen whether M. Casimir-Perier has the courage of his convictions or not. He was elected to protect the Republic against Socialistic Radicalism, and M. Carnot has left him numerous precedents for refusing to invite any Socialist or Radical leader

to form a Ministry. Spain is in a kind of chronic Cabinet crisis. England is holiday-making. Serious politics will be resumed early next month. The first Cabinet of the new year is summoned for January 14, and Sir William Harcourt, the sphinx of the situation, is to unfold his riddle before the end of the month. The shadow of Forfar, of Brigg, and of Edinburgh still blackens the Radical horizon, and the echoes of Mr. Mc-Ewan's speech ring mournfully in Ministerial ears. The House of Lords stands where it did. but there is a growing belief that a crisis in the life of this Ministry is likely to occur early in the session.

The more extreme Radicals are in some anxiety lest the Ministerial attack on the House of Lords should take the form of what is absurdly called a "sessional veto." A weekly periodical, supposed to have backstairs relations with Ministers, or with some of them, has been advocating this solution. What it means is that if the House of Commons passes a bill and the House of Lorda rejects it, that rejection shall hold good for that session. If the House of Commons again passes the same bill next session, it is to become law, with or without the assent of the Lords. This rouses the most radical of Radical organs to extreme fury. "Proposals such as this come from people who are not in earnest," shricks "The Chronicle." It is a cruel thing to say. I have never before heard of anybody who doubted that Sir Wemyss Reid was in earnest. He is laughed at, not for not being in earnest, but because his zeal is seldom according to knowledge. The driving force in radical journalism is not Sir Wemyss's weekly. but "The Chronicle." That is the iron pot with which the earthen vessel of this Radical knight has managed to come in collision, with the usual consequence. It is possible enough that he has got a hint of what Ministers mean to propose. If so, "we shall be beaten, and we shall deserve it," cries his all-powerful opponent, an opponent quite powerful enough to make good his threat,

Armenia furnishes a curious illustration of the difference between European diplomacy and American diplomacy as practised by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham. The Sultan has conceded the demands of Europe and refused those of America. The manner of his refusal is here thought contemptuous. The refusal itself is peremptory esough. It need not be supposed that the Monroe Doctrine had anything to do with it. Grand Viziers do not trouble themselves one way or the other about the Monroe Doctrine. The simple truth is that Mr. Cleveland's request, which he made in a maladrois